முதுளை மாலை -

பண் .. 8974

894

1564

1831—38

List of Retainable papers for 18 from 1831—38

Received Letters. from Government Madura Collectors' Office.

8974
30104

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
3/5/31	298	Secy to Govt	Desiring him to state his opinion on the claim of Comarasawmi Naick, a Candian ex Pensioner.
6/5	305	do	Transmitting for his information copy of a letter and enclosure from the Dy Secretary to Govt at Colombo relative to the claim of the Petitioner Comarasawmy Naick to the allowance enjoyed by his father
3/6	404	do	Transmitting copy of correspondence with the Govt at Colombo conveying their concurrence in the arrangement proposed for the gradual reduction of the pension from

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட

மாதம் 1985 வருடம்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த

மாதம் 1985 வருடம்

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் கையொப்பம்.

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			to the Family of the late [illegible] Angalaswamy.
8/6/31	106.	Secy to Govt	Forwarding an Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th June 31 together with the revised rules relative to the grant of Superannuation Pensions therein mentioned.
25/10	755	Do	Forwarding copy of a letter from the Dy Secretary to the Govt at Colombo, relative to a division of the Pension of 20 Pagodas [illegible] assigned to Subbaswamy.
27/12	901	Do	Requesting to forward a [illegible] Statement showing the allowance whether in land or money granted by Govt for the support of Pag[illegible]

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			chattrums &c in his District in order to ascertain what quantity of land is actually alienated for the Support of the establishments Specified &c.
19/3/32	290	Secy to Govt	Transmitting Petition No 345 of 1832 from Dhurmakurtha Sethu Ramandhapundaram and requesting to report what Process have been instituted respecting the Subject of it, also pointing out that all petty interference in the charitable and religious endowments of his people should be discouraged.
2/7	429	Do	Authorising the payment of Rs 3½ p.m and half a Seer

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters.

Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			of rice per day to Coopooswami haick Son of Nangangnagh a Candian Pensioner and to the widow and daughter Rs 6½ p.m and one seer of rice per diem — they drawing their allowances at Trichi and Madura respectively.
11/1/38	73	Secy to Govt	Respecting the preservation of Antiquities.
15/1	36	—— Do.	Forwarding a circular which enjoins all public functionaries to be careful to forward to Govt without delay all papers of a seditious nature which may fall

List of Retainable papers ~~for 18~~ from 1831–38

Received Letters. from Government Madura Collectors' Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			into their hands and which may in the remotest degree have an influence on public opinion or in any way affect the peace & tranquility of the country.
7/9/33	"	Secy to Govt	Directing him to abstain from all interference or the exercise of official influence in religious disputes either among the native christian inhabitants of the country or the European or native clergy by whom they are directed unless they lead to breaches of the peace
12/11	"	do	Desiring him to report in what manner the required redr

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			of the charge for the maintenance of the Family of the late King of Candy and his adherents can best be effected as regards the parties residing in his District
4/34	61	Secy to Govt.	Authorising the continuance of the pension of Rs 28 to Rengasami naick brother of Ramaswami naick but subject to the diminution upon the death of Subbuswami.
/4	72	do	Transmitting copy of a communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo d/ the 10th instt. relative to the reduction of the charge for the

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office

Number.	From whom received:	Substance.
		maintenance of the Family of the late King of Candy and adherents and to the removal of all restrictions on the liberty of any parties excepting the children and near relatives of the late King and requesting that the instructions therein conveyed may be carried into effect.
June 34 ~~4/6/34~~ 16.34 ~~435~~ 435	Secy to Govt	Transmitting for information and guidance Extract of a letter to the Board of Revenue dated 15th October 1813 by which it has been declared by Govt the practice of compelling

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			ryots to return to the country from which they have fled to be at variance with the law and usages of all civilised nations and with the principles of the English Regulations.
7/10/34	502	Secy to Govt	Requesting to submit translations of addresses of [illegible] Naick and Mullammaul and directing him to explain how in the absence of the name of Ponnappa naick — illegitimate son of Cooppa naick — being inserted in the lists submitted by Mr Shakespeare, he states that he was one of the 20 persons mentioned

List of Retainable papers ~~for 18~~ from 1831–38

Received Letters. from Government } Madura Collectors' Office.

Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
		mentioned in the list submitted by the above gentleman on the 25th February 1815 as composing the Family of the late Viroopatchi Poligar at that time.
July ~~22/7/34~~	Secy to Govt	Transmitting for his information and guidance copy of a letter of the same date No. 897 to the Ap. Bishop of Cochin whereby the Bishop is informed that the Magistrates would be directed to abstain from all interference or the exercise of official influence in all religious disputes unless they lead to the breaches of the peace

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
8/8/34	610	Secy. to Govt.	Stating that Ponnappa Naick is entitled to a share of the pension of Rs 30 allowed to the Family of the late Poligar of Virupakshi and requesting the Collector to reduce his allowance to 2 or 3 pagodas p. m. as he is no longer employed as the Family Agent.
19/5/35	555	Do	Communicating for his information and guidance the observations and sentiments of Govt. on the Subject of the constant changes which are made in some districts in the distribution of the native

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

	Number.	From whom received:	Substance. 13
			Servants and the Serious consequences resulting therefrom
29/5/35	609	Secy to Govt	Authorising the Continuance of the Yeomeah allowance of 8 as. per day to the Son of the deceased Yeomeahdar in No 22
	610	Do	Transmitting certain queries on the Subject of Cotton, tobacco &c products and requesting him to Submit Speedy replies to the Same
26/7	809	Do	Transmitting in continuation of his letter of the [illegible] ultimo further queries on the Same Subject
1/12/35	370	Do	Forwarding for his information Copy of a letter from the

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			Colonial Secretary at Colombo and stating that the Ceylon Govt. perfectly concurs in his recommendation of the 14th October last that the share held by the deceased Bassava Subba Naick should be alone looked upon as a lapse and that instead of bestowing one-third of the lapsed portion on his Son Comaraswamie he should be obliged to remain content with what he formerly enjoyed.

List of Retainable papers ~~for 18~~ from 1831 – 38

Received Letters. from Government Madura Collectors' Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
21/12/35	1452	Secy to Govt	Forwarding an Extract from the minutes of Consultation under date the 17th Nov. 35 reviewing on the reports furnished by the Revenue officers on the results of the experiments made by Govt to introduce the cultivation of American cotton and tobacco and instructing all Collectors and Sub Collectors to give immediate attention to the requisitions of Dr Wilson in the performance of the duty confided to him in preparing his report on the subject.
5/10/36	308	— Do —	Requesting to submit for the consideration of the Regula...

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			Govt a report on the Political Petition no 473 of 36 from Venkataswami naick, a Candian Pensioner.
27/12/36	362	Secy to Govt	Sanctioning the allowance of Rs 5 p. m to Venkataswami naick out of the reduced allowance granted to Subbuswami Rajah but to cease wholly on Venkataswamy's death.
6/6/37	202	Do	Transmitting copy of a letter d/ 23rd May 37 from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo and requesting to state whether he is still of opinion that Ramaswami naick should

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collectors' Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received:	Substance.
			receive Rs 8½ p.m as his share of the allowance granted to the Family of the late Perumaul Naick.
8/8/37	290	Secy to Govt	Transmitting with reference to his letter of the 26th June last Copy of a letter d/ 31-7-37 from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo conveying the approval of the Ceylon Govt to allow a pension of Rs 8½ p.m to Rama-Swami Naick.
10/4/38	131	Do	Forwarding in continuation of his letter of the 6th June 37 a Copy of a letter under date the 26th March 38 from the Colonial

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
			Secretary at Colombo which leaves him in the cases of Appooswami naick and Comarumswami naick to make whatever division he thought proper of the allowance granted to the family of the late Perumaul naik.
30/10/38	372	Secy to Govt	Directing to suspend the allowance of Nagammaal and her mother Chinnammaul pending the enquiry as to the existence of the latter.

Fort St. George
Le. 3rd May 1831.

Political Departt. Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 18th March and 13th November 1830 and to desire that you will state your opinion on the claim of Comarasawmy Naick therein submitted.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[illegible]
Acting Chief Secretary.

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura.

[illegible]
[illegible]

No. 21

Re

Fort St. George
6th May 1831.

Political Depart.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 3rd Instant, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a letter and enclosure from the Deputy Secretary to Government at Columbo.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. Harney
Actg. Chief Secretary.

To
The Principal Collector
of Madura.

E. Wrangton

Re 23

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I am directed to transmit the copy of a Petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor by Comarasawmy Naiker stating that inconsequence of his father's death the allowance on which his family has hitherto subsisted is now discontinued, and I am to request that you will move the Right Honble the Governor in Council, to give directions for the necessary enquiries being made, and in the event of the Statement of the Petitioner being well founded, for an allowance being made to the Petitioner equal to one third of that enjoyed by his father.

I have &c. &c.

(Signed) P. Anstruther
Dy Secy

Nuwere Ellia
29th March 1831.

To

The Right Honorable S. R. Lushington

Governor

&c. &c. &c.

of Fort St. George

The Humble address of Comaroswamy Naiken Son of Basavee-Sooba Naiken, a Candian Prisoner of the 3rd class.

Most Respectfully Sheweth

That my father was afflicted with the Bowel complaint, and lingered with it for some time he departed this life on the 1st February 1830, as myself and relations were made prisoners at Colombo with my father, and sent to this Coast with an allowance in Rice and money for our daily subsistence, but as our Father the Head of the family died the allowance was discontinued, in consequence thereof we Petitioned the Principal Collector of Madura to make known our distressed case and obtain for us the allowance accordingly

accordingly the said Gentleman informed us, that he has addressed your Lordship twice but as no orders have been issued as yet I humbly beg leave to state my deplora=-ble case before your benign presence, in order that your Lordship may be pleased to take compassion on us helpless beings, solely dependant on the allowance enume=-rated in the enclosed list which will shew how we were supported by this scanty allowance - And we have no other means excepting the bounty of Government - If enquiry is made it will be known & whether we have any other means except=-ing this allowance, and therefore earnest-ly entreat that as we eight in No. are suffering great distress for food and rai=-ment, I crave that the same allowance enjoyed by us be granted and Protect them and relieve our distresses -

For which act of charity your Lordship's poor addressor as in duty bound Shall Ever Pray -

List

List of the Family of deceased Bascwee Sooba Naick Candian Prisoner 3rd Class

	Mea	Infm
Comaurasawmy son of the deceased	1/2	1/2
Do. Mother Soobawal	1	1
Daughter of --- Do. Moottawal	1/2	1/2
Rungoo Relation	1/2	1/2
Vencatasawmy Do.	1/2	1/2
Moottumaul Do.	1/2	1/2
Vencatasawmy Do.	1/2	1/2
Allamaulummaul Do.	1	1

Madura
1st December 1830.

(True Copy)
(Signed) G. Mercer
Ex. Assist.

(True Copies)
W. Lanney
Actg. Chief Secretary

A. Hampton

2) Re.

Fort St. George, 5th. June 1831.

Political Department.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 14th. January last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying Copy of a correspondence with the Government at Columbo.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Chamier

Acting Chief Secretary.

To

The Principal Collector

of Madura.

Recd.

Rampton

Political Department.

Q. 27

To,

The Honorable J. Rodney

Chief Secretary to Government

at Columbo.

Sir,

With reference to Mr Deputy Secretary Anstruther's letter of the 5th May last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon the inclosed copy of a letter from the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura dated the 14th January last, and to request that this Government may be informed whether the arrangement therein proposed for decreasing the original allowance granted to the family of the late Angalaswamy in the sum of ten (10) Pagodas on the death of each head of the Family to whom the pension is renewed meets with the concurrence of the Ceylon Government as well as the continuance of

of the reduced allowance of forty (40) Pagodas per month to the family of Angalasawmy from the date of his death.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Fort St. George
3d. May 1831.

Your most obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) H. Chamier
Acting Chief Secretary

Henry Chamier Esquire
Acting Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have had the honor of submitting to His Excellency the Governor, your letter of the 3d. Instant, transmitting by direction of The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura, and I am directed to acquaint you, that His Excellency concurs in the arrangement proposed for the gradual

gradual reduction of the Pension granted to the family of the late Angalasawmy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) P. Anstruther

Deputy Secy

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo 20th May 1835.

(True Copies)

[illegible]

Acting Chief Secretary

[illegible]

Separate

No. 106

Circular

Public Department

33

Fort St. George,
28th June, 1831.

R.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and guidance, the annexed Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under this date, together with the revised Rules relative to the grant of Superannuation Pensions therein mentioned.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

[illegible]
Acting Chief Secretary

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura

Enc

R.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 28th June 1831.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the annexed revised Rules relative to the grant of Superannuation Pensions shall have effect from the 1st July 1831, in lieu of those passed on the 10th April 1827.—

Applications for Superannuation Pensions received by Government prior to the 1st July 1831, will be disposed of according to the Rules heretofore in force.

(A true Extract.)

[illegible signature]

Actg Chief Secretary.

Rules relative to the grant of Superannuation Pensions to Subordinate Officers in the Civil Department.

First. Superannuation Pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of Public Servants indicated in the annexed list.* Inferior Servants, Peons, including Jamedars and Duffadars, Lascars, Boatmen, Artificers, Labourers and Menials, are to have no claim to such provision.

*Vide appendix No 1

Second. With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the Public Service for a period of at least twenty years.

Third. The Public Servant, whatever may have been the period of his Service, must be incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Fourth. The character, conduct, and past Services of the Public Servant must be favorably certified by the Officer, or Officers, under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Fifth. Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a Pension to a Public Officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the Pension shall be limited as follows.

1st. If the period during which the individual may have been actually employed in the Public Service shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the Pension shall not exceed one third of the monthly Salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such Pension.

2nd. If the period of actual Service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the Pension shall not exceed one half of the Salary or authorized allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

3rd. For Law Officers and Native Judges the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in

Clause 1st, and 22 Years for the term mentioned in the 2nd Clause.

4th The rates of such Pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the Individual, and the nature and length of his Service.—

Sixth.— A Pension will hereafter be granted by Government to the family, or any member of the family, of a deceased Public Servant, only when such Servant shall have been killed in the execution of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein.—

Seventh. Should cases arise which are not sufficiently provided for in these rules, or in which, from special circumstances, Government may be pleased to deviate from them in favor of a claimant to a Pension such Pension shall be considered only as temporary and provisional, until the grant shall have received the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—

Eighth. Whenever an application may be made to Government with a view of obtaining the grant of a Pension in favor of any Officer employed in the Public Service the application shall contain full and specific information on the following points.

1st The name, Class or Caste, age, and proposed place of residence of the Individual for whom the Pension may be solicited, the situation in which he may be employed at the time when the application may be made, the total period during which the individual may have been employed in the public Service, and the various official situations in which he may, from time to time, have been so employed.

2nd The monthly amount of the Salary or Official allowances of the individuals in question on an average of five years previously to the date of the application.—

3rd The causes by which the individual may have been rendered incapable of discharging any longer the duties of his Office, whether by extreme old age, protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.—

4th His general character, conduct, and past services in the Official situations which he may have held.—

Ninth. If the Officer making the application shall be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole

of the specific information above required, he shall call upon the individual in whose favor the application may be made to furnish a written statement, (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration, if required) on such of the points above noticed as may be necessary.—

Tenth. If the individual shall be rendered incapable of further service by protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, a Medical Certificate by a European Medical Officer, in the service of Government, to that effect shall be also transmitted, with the application.

Eleventh. Each application for a Pension under the foregoing rules, shall be made by the Head of the Office under whom the individual recommended to be pensioned may be employed, in a letter addressed to Government, and accompanied by a Register on a separate sheet of paper, in the Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

Twelfth. Lapses of Pensions shall be communicated to the Civil Auditor as soon as possible after their occurrence, and it shall be the duty of the several Officers in charge of Treasuries from which Pensions are paid, to appoint a proper person of their establishment to report all lapses to them, and, along with themselves, be responsible to Government for the fulfilment of this rule.

Thirteenth. No Pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months without the express sanction of Government, obtained through the Civil Auditor, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order or act of some public Officer, and beyond the control of the Pensioner,— when the Civil Auditor, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government as he shall consider proper.—

Fourteenth.— It shall be the duty of the Civil Auditor to exercise a vigilant control over this class of Pensions as over all others, and with that view to bring to the notice of Government all instances in which, in the granting of Superannuation Pensions, any of these rules may be departed from, unless he shall be distinctly informed that a special exception has been made in the individual instance.—

Fifteenth. It shall further be the duty of the Civil Auditor

to lay before Government, at the end of each official year a Statement exhibiting a comparison between the amount of Pensions that have lapsed, and the amount of Pensions granted during the year; and as a check against the fraudulent continuance of Pensions beyond the actual term of the Pensioners lives, that officer shall, from time to time, compare the periodical decrement of life among the Pensioners of each year, with the usual duration of life; and where lapses do not occur in the proportion that might be anticipated, it shall be his business to institute such enquiry as may appear necessary to ascertain whether, and in what particular instances, fraud has actually been committed, and to submit to Government the result of his investigation.—

R D Parker
Asst to the Acting Chief Secretary

Appendix No. 1.

List of the several Subordinate Officers in the Civil Department, who, under the annexed Rules, are considered to have eventual Claims to Superannuation Pensions from Government.

Registers, Head clerks, and Accountants.
Indexers, Examiners, Readers.
Librarians, Record keepers.
Translators, Interpreters.
English and Native Writers, Moonshees, Jovabnevees.
English and Native Accountants, Mohurrirs, Mootsuddees, Gomastahs, Carcoons, Turfdars, Zilladars, Samutdars, Sumprettees, Conicopilly, Mozoomdars if drawing more than 10 Rupees.
Head Treasurers, Shroffs, Cash keepers.
Head Native Revenue Offices, Sheristadars.
Head Native District ~~Native~~ Revenue Officers.
Tehsildars, Amildars, Peshkars, Ameens.
Heads of District Police, Darogahs.
Law Officers, Moulvees, Causees, Pundits, Moofties, Shastrees.
Native Judges, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs.
Head Executive Officers of the Courts, Nazirs, Fouzdars.

R. D. Parker
Asst. to the Actg. Chief Secretary

63

Form No. 2, referred to in Rule Eleventh.

Register of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of preferred under the Rules passed by Government under date the

Number on the Establishment	Name of the party in whose favor the Application is made		Size		Age of Applicant at the time of Application			Religion, caste or tribe	Where residing			Present employment	Total period of Service		Date of Application to Government	Average Salary or authorized official allowances per mensem for the five years preceding the date of application			Salary or authorized Official Allowances per mensem at the time of application			Abstract of the grounds of Application	Remarks by the Head of Office	Proposed amount of Pension per mensem			Treasury at which the party of Pensioner wishes to draw his Pension	Orders of Government
			Feet	Inches	Years	Months	Days		District	Talook	Village		Years	Months		R	A	P	R	A	P			R	A	P		
		Indelible marks and other signs or natural defects.																					R					

(Signature of the Head of the Office)

N.B. It must be understood that this Register is not to supersede the detailed information required by the Pension Rules.

R D Parker

Asst. to the Actt Chief Secretary.

Enc/

B. 45

Erratum in Appendix No. 1 to the Superannuation Pension Rules passed on the 28th June 1831.

In the 6th Line from the bottom, for "District Native Officers" read "District Revenue Officers."

W. Chapman
Acting Chief Secretary

To
The Principal Collector
of Madura

2.

Fort St. George 25th October 1831

Political Depart.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, and to transmit, for your information and guidance, the annexed copy of one from the Deputy Secretary to the Government at Columbo, relative to a division of the pension of forty Pagodas assigned to Soobbasawmy.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
[signature]
Chief Secretary.

To The Principal Collector of Madura.

Ex.d

Re

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have submitted to the Lieutenant Governor your letter of the 23d of September, enclosing by direction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a letter from the Principal Collector of Madura, relative to a division of the Pension of forty Pagodas assigned to Sookoosammy; and I am directed to acquaint you, that he approves of the division of pension recommended by the Principal Collector of Madura with this reservation — that on the death of the present head of the family, when the amount of pension

will

will probably again be reduced, the allow=
=ance of twenty eight rupees now given will
be subject also to a proportionate reduction.

I have &c &c

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo October 14th 1831. (Signed) P. Anstruther
Deputy Secretary,

(A true copy)

Ho Horner
Chief Secretary

(Circular)

No. 1220

Fort St. George 27th December 183[illegible]

Revenue Department

Sir

Para 1. I am directed to request that you will prepare and forward to this Office a statement exhibiting the allowance whether in land or money granted by Government for the support of Pagodas, Chuttrums, Charitable institutions and Mosques in your District

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is desirous of obtaining your reply if practicable by return of Post, you will therefore be pleased to make as good an abstract of the information required as the materials at hand in your Cutcherry will allow. The object of this requisition is not in any way

to

To

The Principal Collector

of

Madura

to investigate the validity of titles to such grants, but to ascertain what quantity of land is actually alienated for the support of the establishments specified — and what proportion it bears in value to the average annual revenue of your District.—

[A]mount value of money and land set apart [in] the District of Madura for the support of Pagodas &ca.

	Ready money allowances Rs.	As.	P.	Land Rs.	As.	P.
Pagodas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chuttrums	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mosques	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Charitable Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total						

Per Centage of the average land revenue of the District for the last ten years.— Rs.

3. The return may be made in the most concise form, and in the manner noted in the margin.—

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

[illegible]

A. Secy. to Govt.

No 2?

Original Extract 6/8x to the letter dated 27th Feby/65 and delivered to the Tenomaneus? 16th Feby/65 of the Council? L

Fort Saint George
19th March 1832

R

Revenue Department

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you the accompanying

No 395 of 1832. petition from Dharma Karta Lat... Ramanada Pandaram and to request that you will report to Government what proceedings have been instituted respecting the subject of it.

2 It is seldom necessary to interfere with the internal management of the Villages appropriated for the support of the Ramaiseram Pagoda & the Right Honorable the Governor in Council thinks that the Pandaram and the Council of Bramins have generally been permitted to exercise the entire control which(?) in all the [illegible] of the Country. Different modes may have been sanctioned by the Government but all petty interference in the Charitable and

and religious endowments [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

the disarrangement for [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

indisposition or bad advice they

can [illegible] be adjusted without

[illegible] to the [illegible] measure

of [illegible] the prosperity

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) T R [illegible]

Secretary to Government

The Principal Collector

of

Malabar

429

No. 4 Re

Fort St. George 3d. July 1832.

Sir,

Political Department

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th. ultimo, and to transmit to you the annexed Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under this date.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
[signature]
Chief Secretary

The Principal Collector of
Madura

[signature]

Political Department

3

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

3d July 1832

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura

Here enter 27th June 1832

Resolved that the Collector of Trichinopoly be authorized to pay Rs (3½) three and a half per month and half a seer of rice per day to Cooppoosawmy Naick, Son of Naugamah a Candian prisoner, who was permitted under date the 8th May to reside and draw his allowances at Trichinopoly, and that the Widow and daughter be allowed to receive Rs (6½) Six and a half per mensem and one seer of rice per diem at the Cutcherry of the Principal Collector of Madura.

[A true Extract]

W. C. [illegible]

Chief Secretary

Fort St. George, 11th January 1833.

(Circular.)

Re.

No. 73.

Public Department.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been informed that Antiquities are frequently discovered in various parts of the Country which are gradually destroyed or disposed of for little or nothing, in consequence of no sufficient measures having hitherto been taken for their preservation; I am directed to desire that you will use all proper means in your power to obtain the earliest information of the discovery of Inscriptions on Copper or Stone, Ancient Coins, Images, Sculptures, &c. within your district, and to secure their being properly taken care of until you shall have satisfied yourself regarding the nature or value of them; and that you will, in the event of their appearing to be of any interest or importance, report respecting them to Government in order that, if it shall be deemed advisable, further measures may be taken to procure them for the Public, or at least to secure them from being destroyed or lost.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[signature]

Chief Secretary.

To

The Principal Collector

of

Madura

(Circular.)

Fort St. George, 15th January 1833.

36.

Re

69

Sir,

Secret Department.

Para 1. The circumstance of the Government having first received intimation from a private source of the circulation of a seditious paper several months after it had been discovered by one of the Public Officers of a district in which it was circulated, has suggested to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the expediency of enjoining all Public Functionaries to be careful to forward to Government without delay all papers of a similar description which may fall into their hands.

2. Isolated and unconnected facts and documents which may appear to an Officer unacquainted with the state of affairs in other parts of the country to be of no importance may, from corresponding information and corroborating circumstances, assume a different character in the opinion of Government, who have the means of judging of the importance to be attached to them from the intelligence communicated to them from other quarters; and I am therefore directed to desire that you will on all occasions report with the least possible delay all matters which may in the remotest degree have an influence on public opinion or may appear to be calculated to affect in any way the general tranquillity of the country.

3. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that, whenever Native Princes, Zemindars, or other persons of consequence may address letters, or communications through Vakeels, to Public Functionaries with whom they are not placed in communication by order of Government, such letters be immediately forwarded and communications reported to Government, with a full statement of all the circumstances under which they may have taken place.

4. Public Officers will understand that in withholding from Government papers or information of the description referred to in this letter, they exercise a discretion which is not intended to be vested in them, and incur a responsibility which may involve serious consequences to themselves and the public interests confided to their care.

5. Collectors and other Functionaries in the interior will be careful to keep a vigilant eye upon persons of whatever nation who may appear in their district with the ostensible objects of trading, or travelling for amusement, or for literary or scientific purposes; and will report to Government the names of all such persons, with copies of all passports or other public papers which they may have in their possession, and a minute and accurate description of their personal appearance, and any other particulars from which they may be recognized in case they should make their appearance under similar circumstances in any other part of the country, or be easily apprehended if it shall be at any time found necessary to secure their persons.

6. On matters of importance information should be sought for from a number of different persons, no one of whom should be allowed to know that a question has been asked of any other person than himself. Inquiry should always be made of more than one individual as to the same point.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H Chamier

Chief Secretary.

To
The Principal Collector and Magistrate
of Madura.

Re. 61

Fort S.t George 6th September 1833

Sir,

Foreign Depart.t

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit, for your information and guidance, the annexed Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this date

I am
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[illegible]
Chief Secretary

To
The Acting Principal Collector
of
Madura

Ack
[illegible]

Foreign Department

R

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date 6th September 1833.

Read the following letters from the Special Agent for Foreign Settlements.

Forwards a letter from the Principal Collector of Coimbatoor relative to a case in which the Revd. B. H. Gousti is again concerned, who was the subject of Correspondence forwarded by him on the 12th April last, with observations and suggestions thereupon.

Here enter 30th August 1833.

Submits a letter from the Revd. C. Bonnand dated at Salem respecting a refusal of the Sub Collector at Madura to grant him permission to remain in Madura and a petition from one Sundapah Chitty a Vakeel from the Roman Catholic Christians residing there, relative to a robbery stated to have taken place by the native priests of Goa at the Church of Sarooganny in Madura, with observations.

Here enter 2d September 1833

Resolved that the Principal Collector

Collectors of Coimbatoor and Madura be informed that it is the desire of Government that they abstain from all interference or the exercise of Official influence, in religious disputes either among the Native Christian Inhabitants of the Country, or the European or Native Clergy by whom they are directed, unless they lead to breaches of the Peace and acts of violence or produce effects mate-rially and palpably injurious to the public interests.

[A true Extract]

[illegible]

Chief Secretary

[illegible]

Ans^d. 26 February 1834 Page 77 last line

65

Fort S^t. George 12th. November 1833

Sir,

Political Department.

Paras 1 & 2.

dated 25th. October 1833.

With reference to your letter of the 28th of August last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed Extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo, and to desire that you will report to Government in what manner the required reduction of the charge for the maintenance of the family of the late King of Kandy and his adherents can best be effected as regards the Parties residing in your District.

I am,

Sir,

your most obedient servant.

H. Chapman

Chief Secretary

The Acting Principal Collector of Madura

Extract

T. C. Mungstry

R

Extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo

Dated 1st October 1833

Para 1 Instructions having been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State directing the reduction of the total charge for the maintenance of the family of the late King of Kandy and his adherents to one Thousand Pounds per Annum, I am directed to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will have the goodness to call upon the several Authorities in whose charge these persons are placed to report in what manner this reduction can best be effected.

£1000

2 This instruction will probably place it out of the Governor's power to attend to the application of Rungasawmy which was forwarded with your letter of the 27th August

(A true Extract)

[signature]
Chief Secretary

No 61. 67

Fort St. George, 15th April 1834.

Sir,

Political Department.

With reference to the 7th para of your letter of the 26th February last, I am directed by the Governor in Council to acquaint you that the pension of Rs (28) twenty eight, which was allowed to Ramasawmy Naick should be continued to his younger brother Rungasawmy Naick, but subject to Diminution as already decided, upon the death of Soobasawmy.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]
Chief Secretary

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura

No 72

69

Fort St. George, 29th April 1834

Political Department

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 26th of February last, I am directed by the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed Copy of a Communication from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo dated the 10th Instant, and to request that the instructions therein conveyed may be carried into effect.—

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]
Chief Secretary

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura

Recd. 3d May 1834

The

Re.

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

1. I have laid before the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 17th of January, forwarding Copies of letters from the Officers named in the Margin relative to the reduction of the Charge for the maintenance of the Family of the late King of Kandy and his adherents.

From the Civil Auditor 27th November 1833.
From the Princl. Collr. of Tanjore 30th Septr. "
From the Collr. of Trichinopoly 5th Decemr. "
From the Collr. of Tinnevelly 11th Do.
From the Princl. Collr. of Nellore 13th Do.
From the Princl. Collr. of North Arcot 26th Do.

2. His Excellency regrets to learn that it is not possible consistently with Justice to these individuals who are dependent upon the allowances which they receive from this Government to make the prescribed retrenchment and he feels much difficulty in specifying any particular reduction which it may be possible to effect. but as the most urgent financial necessity

exists

71

exists for bringing this expenditure within the narrowest limits, he hopes that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will be good enough to give instructions for striking off as many of the members of the Establishment at Vellore as can by possibility be dispensed with and for reducing the allowances of the Ex-King's widows and Family to the lowest amount suited to their Condition.-

3. His Excellency requests that the reduction recommended by the Principal Collector of Vellore may at once be carried into effect, and he would wish that similar reductions should be made in all cases where it may be found practicable.-

4. The allowances to servants of the late King might probably be confined to persons who are from age or other causes unable to earn their subsistence should

the

the means of earning a subsistence be within the reach of persons in good health.—

5. The Political circumstances of this Colony do not now require that the banishment of any parties excepting the Children and near relations of the late King should continue— and I am therefore to request that permission may be given to all the followers of the late King to return to Ceylon if they think fit, all restriction on their liberty being thus withdrawn there will exist less ground for complaint on their part in respect to the reductions which may be determined upon.—

6. His Excellency has further directed me to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will have the goodness to cause a Circular notice to

be

73

be communicated to all persons now drawing Pensions from the Government that no allowance _whatever_ will be continued to their families after their demise.-

Newera Ellia,
April 10th 1834.-

Shave [illegible]

(Signed) P. Anstruther

Colonial Secretary

(A true Copy)

[illegible signature]

Chief Secretary

[illegible] Kingston

(Copy)

Judicial Department

No. 435. Q. 75

To

The Resident at Tanjore

Sir,

Para 1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th Ultimo reporting that the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly has declined to afford his assistance to enforce the attendance at Poodoo Cottah of a Revenue Defaulter to the Circar of His Excellency the Rajah Tondiman.

2. The Governor in Council is not aware that the interference of the Collector for the purpose stated has been authorized by any order of Government and he observes that the letter to which you refer has no relation to the case of revenue defaulters, but to that of persons

persons apprehended in Trichinopoly for offences committed in Tondiman's Country.

3. I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance Extract of a letter to the Board of Paras 1&2. Revenue dated 15th October 1813 by which you will observe that the practice of compelling defaulting ryots to return to the Country from which they have fled has been declared by Government to be at variance with the law and usages of all Civilized nations and with the principles of our Regulations. Upon these grounds the Government resolved not to comply with a request of the Mysore state for the restoration of defaulters to that Government who had taken refuge in the adjoining Districts under the Government of the Honorable Company

and

and the Government cannot now per-
-mit their Officers in the Districts ad-
-joining the Country of the Rajah
Tondiman to deliver up defaulters to
His Excellency who may take refuge
in those Districts.-

4. The Governor in Council
entirely approves of the conduct of
the Acting Collector of Trichinopoly
on this occasion.

Fort St George
8th June 1834.

Recd 10 June 1834

(Signed) D. Eliott
Offg Secy to Govt

(A true Copy)

[illegible]
Offg Secy to Govt

To

The Principal Collector
of
Madura.

Enc. to Board's letter 17th June 34 No. 435

79

R

Extract from a Letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 15th October, 1813

Para 1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter dated the 8th of July last with its enclosure, respecting the measures to be taken in consequence of the emigration of revenue defaulters from the Bellary district into the territory of Mysore.

2. The Collector states his opinion that the only measure likely to prove effectual is to re-establish between the Company's Government and that of Mysore the "ancient practice of mutually returning all emigrant ryots of every description whether defaulters or not," but the Governor in Council considers not only that measure

but

but even the more lenient measure of compelling only absconding defaulters to return to the country from which they have fled to be from its violence and oppression at variance equally with the law and usage of all civilized nations, with the principles of the Regulations and with the liberal policy of any Government which has at heart the permanent and increasing prosperity of its people.

(A true Extract)

D Hill

Offg. Secy. to Govt.

[illegible]

Received 2d July 1834.

Judicial Department

No. 502

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th June 1834.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura —

(Here enter dated 14th June 1834)

Having referred to the lists submitted by Mr Shakespeare in his letters dated 5th July 1814 and 25th February 1815, the Governor in Council observes that the name of Pounapah Naik — illegitimate son of Goplay Naik, is not entered in them. This omission unless it can be satisfactorily explained appears to be against his claim to participate in the pension granted for the support of the family of the late Veeroopatchee Poligar. Resolved therefore that the Principal Collector of Madura be directed to report upon this point and to explain upon what grounds he states that this Pounapah Naik — was one of the 20 persons mentioned in the address enclosed in Mr Shakespeare's letter of the 25th February 1815 as composing the

the family at that time. The Principal Collector will also submit translations of the address of Dasara Naik referred to in the 4th Paragraph of his letter and the list therein alluded to and of the Report of the Tahsildar and the address of Mullamman referred to in the 5th Paragraph.—

(A true Extract)

D. Hill
Offg. Secy. to Govt.

To
The Principal Collector
and Magistrate of
Madura

Exd.
Tho. Townsend

(Copy)

Public Department

83

No. 897.

To The Acting Bishop of Cochin.

Rd.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th May last, and to inform you that, upon mature deliberation, the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to direct the Magistrates to abstain from all interference or the exercise of Official influence, in religious disputes, either among

among the Native Christian
Inhabitants of the Country,
or the European and Native
Clergy by whom they are
directed, unless they lead to
breaches of the Peace and Acts
of violence, or produce effects
materially and palpably injurious
to the public interests.

Fort St. George
22d July 1834.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. Chamier
Chief Secry.

Received 29. do.

(A true copy)
H. Chamier
Chief Secretary.

To
The Principal Collector
of Madura
With reference to his letter dated 4th July 1834.

Exd. [illegible]

Judicial Department.

No. 510. a.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 8th August, 1834.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura.

(Here enter 31st July 1834. No. 15)

The Governor in Council considers Ponnapah Naik to be entitled to a share of the pension of 30 Pagodas per mensem allowed by Government for the maintenance of the representative of the Poligar of Veeroopatchee and the existing Members of the family, but he apprehends that the allowance he received from the late Poligar of 10½ Rupees per mensem was enhanced in consideration of his being employed as the family Agent. As he is

no

no longer employed in that manner he thinks that the allowance should be reduced to 2 or 3 Pagodas a month at the discretion of the Principal Collector. Mr Blackburne will determine the allowance to be assigned to him accordingly.

(A true Extract)

[signature]
Actg. Secy to Govt.

Received 13 Augt 1821.

To

The Principal Collector and Magistrate

of

Madura.

Ld
Thos Fonseca

Revenue Department.

No. 555.

CIRCULAR.

To the Principal Collector of Madura

Re 81

SIR,

1. The attention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been drawn to the constant changes which are made in some districts in the distribution of the Native Servants and the serious inconvenience experienced in consequence, I am directed to make the following communication of the observations and sentiments of Government on the subject, for your information and guidance.

2. Situations of trust and responsibility, such as those of Tahsildars, should be rendered an object of ambition to the most meritorious Natives in the country, and they should be impressed with the conviction that as Servants of the State, they have a right to expect, and are entitled to receive, from Government, a support commensurate with the arduous duties they have to execute, and the zeal and success with which they perform them.—It has been brought under the notice of Government that there are instances where in a large District no Tahsildar has held his present Office more than two years, and very few for that short term. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is unwilling to suppose that there can be adequate cause for such repeated changes, and if a *system* of such changes is once established, it must tend to throw every thing into disorder—our interest is directly opposed to such a state of things, and it should be our aim to substitute permanency for what is now capricious and uncertain—we ought to devise the best means for counteracting the evils which are continually arising from the fluctuations in our European Agency, and certainly the very best remedy would be a body of Servants holding high appointments, who having for a long period been employed in each Province, would have acquired complete experience of its revenue administration. As the business of the Government would under such men be constantly conducted on one uniform plan, and as the people would be free from the disquietude which cannot but attend frequent alterations in their *immediate* superiors, the appointment of a new Collector, instead of producing, as it is at present too apt to do, a struggle of contending interests, and a general anxiety throughout the Province, would be comparatively unfelt.

3. It is understood to be a very general idea amongst Collectors that frequent changes of their Amildars from Talook to Talook operates advantageously to the District, and they argue that the fear of it has the effect of preventing their forming connexions, and establishing interests in any one Talook, in which they have been long resident, for the maintenance or forwarding of which, they are supposed to resort to corruption, and it is also supposed that the ryotts are more likely to expect impartiality from a person devoid of all local knowledge, than they would be from one whose knowledge of the Talook (it is assumed) necessarily involves also the existence of private, incompatible with the public, interests in it. A little reflection will however, show the fallacy of such opinions, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is persuaded that the immense benefit which must necessarily be derived both to the people and the Collectors from Native Officers being intimately acquainted with the localities and individuals of the Talooks over which they preside, must outweigh any speculative evils which are thought to attend a long resi-

dence in one Talook of the same Officer; and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is satisfied that the settlements would be always better made and the kists more readily collected, if in the selection of Tahsildars the advantage of local experience were permitted its due weight. It must never be forgotten that a Tahsildar is exposed to more temptation, to more obloquy, and to more vindictive accusation, than any other class of Public Officers, and the only security he has for keeping his place in defiance of it all, is the conviction that he will not be the victim of frivolous complaint or of those secret confederacies which in every District are at work for the overthrow of those who really perform their duty.

4. With the view of effectually counteracting the public evil which arises from the precarious tenure by which Native Office is in this country held, I am directed earnestly to press upon you the justice of endeavouring to substitute for this shifting and vacillating state of things, a system better calculated to win the confidence of the people, and to give to a class of Servants upon whom the well-being of the Government so essentially depends, a feeling of self-respect, and an assurance that the administration of our Provinces as it relates to the employment of high Native Officers, instead of being a system of expedient, uncertain and fluctuating, is founded upon the principle of giving honorable and durable employment to men of the highest character and consideration in the country.

5. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels assured that he may calculate upon your cordial co-operation to effect what appears to him the desirable end of endeavouring to convince the Tahsildars under you that they have a permanent interest in their Offices, and I am directed to intimate to you that Government will always consider it honorable to yourself to have men in your District who have served the public in elevated stations for long periods of time. You will be pleased to acquaint them that as Servants of the State, it is the desire of Government to recognize them as Native Gentlemen of consideration holding Offices of responsibility, and that the Government have as much interest as themselves in maintaining and raising their reputation. This has not been sufficiently considered in our administration of Indian Affairs, but the Government is satisfied that it is called upon to pay more attention to it both from motives of justice, as well as from sound principles of political wisdom.

6. Under these considerations I am directed to prohibit the dismissal in future of any Tahsildars from the Service of Government without the sanction of the Board of Revenue. You will of course have power to suspend them from duty pending a reference to the Board, but that reference ought to be made within 14 days after the order for suspension has been executed. It may be a matter of consideration whether this rule should not also be applied to Talook Sheristadars, but upon this subject the consideration of the Board of Revenue will be requested. I am further directed to desire that no Officer, except for special cause shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue, shall be continued "Acting" Tahsildar for a longer period than two months, and after that time shall be considered as confirmed in Office and entitled to the emoluments of the appointment. The Board of Revenue will likewise be requested to consider whether Tahsildars should be liable to be transferred from one Talook to another without their concurrence.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

M Wheatley

Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th May 1835.

Recd 25 May

Forwarded to Cash Keeper
8 June 1835 -

Revenue Department.

No. 609

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the 29th May, 1835.

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura.

[illegible] memorandum of claims to the portion of a
[illegible] recommending that if the Jeomeahs
[illegible] that the portion of 8 Annas per day
[illegible] by the deceased may be renewed in the name of her
[illegible] for the benefit of her and of the family

(Here enter 24th April, 1835 (188)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to continue the Eight (8) annas to the son of the Deceased - and he will take into consideration, as they lapse, whether the remaining shares shall be renewed or not.

(A true Extract)
Wheatley
Secretary to Govt.

To
The Principal Collector
of
Madura

(9)

Revenue Department.

No. 610. R.

CIRCULAR.

To the Collector of

Madura.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying queries and to request that replies to the same as far as they are applicable to your district, may be submitted as soon as practicable.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will likewise be glad to receive from your Subordinates answers to the queries as they may have reference to the Talook or Talooks immediately under their charge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2d June 1835.

Recd 14 June 1835

[illegible]pies sent – of which
[illegible] is for the Sub Collr &
[illegible] other for the Hd Asst Collr.

1. To what class of people were the cotton and tobacco seed sent out by the Court of Directors distributed; and what was the result generally?

This question is already answered in the reports of the Collectors of Nellore and Masulipatam, where they were either never sown or failed to vegetate; and in those of Guntoor, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, where partial success attended the measures adopted, although in all instances that attention was not paid which is necessary to ensure success to all new undertakings (Report of the Collector of Tinnevelly).—In Adoni in Bellary the experiment may be said to have succeeded.

2. To what causes did the failure appear to be owing?

The badness of the seasons is stated by all to have been the principal cause; and the trouble of attending to a new kind of cultivation and the uncertainty of profit deterred the Ryots from engaging in it, or discouraged them on the first partial failure: hence the seed of the first crop was not sown the next season at Tinnevelly.

3. Was the seed produced from those plants that came to maturity preserved and again sown, and to what extent have the plants been propagated and do they continue of the same quality as at first?

It is probable, that this information can now only be obtained from Bellary, as the small success that attended the first experiments in the other Districts and the seasons of drought which have devastated them, will probably have destroyed the plants or greatly injured them. The Collector of Cuddapah thinks that they will deteriorate, but he does not state that he observed this to have been the case. Even if it were the fact that the seed gradually does so, favourable places for raising it would be found, as is practised with indigo, and with grass-seed in Europe.

4. On what soils were the cotton seeds sown and what were the methods of cultivation; with any observations as to their effects on the qualities of the production?

5. Did the plants require irrigation, and to what extent?

If they do, it is probable that they cannot be successfully cultivated on the deep black cotton soils; although these, from their great power of retaining moisture, would perhaps be best adapted to them, if they are independent of artificial supplies. The black soils, however, would probably only answer well for annual plants.

6. If they require irrigation on what grounds could they be most easily introduced?

Much water kills the young plants and rots the leaves, flowers, &c. of the old: in Guntoor the whole of the seed sown on the low grounds either did not come up or perished. (Collector's *Report and Statement*).——*In reference to this subject,* the periods of sowing, transplanting if practised, weeding, &c. should be accurately stated, as the failures in several instances arose from the late period at which the seed was received. The end of June and July appears to be the proper season for sowing and January to March for gathering. (Guntoor and Tinnevelly Reports).——As the productive season can in no instance extend beyond the end of March, late sowing diminishes the profit; and endangers the destruction of the young plants by the heavy rains in October. It is of great consequence that the time when plants produce the ripe pods should be accurately ascertained, as the quality of the cotton will greatly depend on this happening at the most favourable season.

7. Careful inquiry should also be made, whether the plant produces a remunerating crop the 1st or 2d year, and whether it can be profitably preserved to a third?

In Bellary the produce from the "green seed kind" was abundant the first season, but in other Districts the particular kind of seed is not mentioned. The Collector of Cuddapah considers the plant (variety not stated) to be perennial, but it produced a full crop the first year.

8. Are the ordinary methods of husbandry adapted to the American plants?

Mr. Robertson states that they answer for the "green seed" variety. In Cuddapah the American cotton is said to have required watering, and therefore cannot be expected to supersede the country; and the Collector of Tinnevelly is of opinion, that the additional expence of labour and manure may operate against their introduction, but as it was only cultivated one season it could not have been known by experience what the American plants require. The uncertainty of the germination of seeds obtained from a great distance prevents any inference being drawn from their not succeeding the first year.

The methods pursued with the common cotton and the cause of any variety in its qualities should be enquired into.

9. What is the quality of the American cotton in point of color, length and fineness of fibre, and the facility of cleaning it from the seeds, as compared with the ordinary cottons of the District?

10. What methods of separating the seeds are practised and what are the advantages of each?

11. What is the average weight of a pod of American and of Country cotton, the proportion of wool to seed, and the estimated produce of a field of each for one year (and for a succession of years if a rotation of crops is practised or necessary)? Together with this information an estimate of the expences of cultivation and charges should be furnished.

12. The greater size of the pods of the American cotton will certainly facilitate the gathering it in a clean state, and this will probably be the chief advantage from its cultivation, as it does not seem to possess that very decided superiority in point of length and fineness of staple which was expected. This, however, is the grand cause of the inferiority

of Indian cottons, the small leaves near the pod hardly admitting of being separated from the wool, when mixed with it at the time of gathering. It is probable that the ryots might be induced to employ women, &c. in gathering the cotton by *pulling out* the wool from the heads as soon as they open, and before it is injured by rain, dew, broken leaves, &c. In this case the cloths of the gatherers should be divided into two compartments, the one being reserved for the clean cotton, the other for that which has fallen to the ground or been injured by leaves, damp, &c. With these precautions and having a few hand cleaners to separate any broken seeds that might pass through the handmill, the common Country cotton would greatly rise in price and consumption.

13. Sir J. Malcolm states (Government of India) that the rows of cotton plants are too near each other to admit of the "Kupos" being gathered without breaking off the old leaves and consequent injury to the wool from their intermixture. If the cultivation cannot be carried on without a rotation of crops or leaving the land fallow, this cause of injury might be obviated without loss, the larger space left between the rows being fallow for the succeeding year. The greater size of the American plant would render this precaution still more requisite.

14. What are the means most likely to induce the ryots to cultivate the American plant and to adopt improved methods of gathering the cotton?

15. What stock and extent of land is required for the successful cultivation of cotton, as compared with other produce?

16. What is the present and former condition of the cotton farmers and the cause of any change?

17. Do they require a greater number of cattle and of larger size; and what peculiarities are there in the mode of rearing them, or are they obtained from other districts? Is salt required in feeding them and whence is it procured, and at what price; and how is its employment and the condition of the cattle affected by any particular Regulations?

18. The American cotton and tobacco plants were much injured by insects; and the Collector of Guntoor observed that this was the case when the Country cotton in the adjoining fields was uninjured. Can it be ascertained whether these insects were of a kind known to the natives; are the Country plants ever injured by them and do they attack the more delicate or stronger plants? It is possible that the eggs may have been imported with the seeds.

19. To what causes is the superiority of the indigenous Tinnevelly and Coimbatoor cottons over other Madras cottons to be ascribed; the probable methods by which they may be still further improved and a sufficient supply raised to meet the demand in the China and London markets?

20. A detailed account of the origin and progress of the cultivation of cotton from Bourbon seed in these districts and in Salem, with special reference to the effect of the encouragement afforded by Government would be valuable. The extent of ground occupied in its cultivation, the value of the produce, the class of persons by whom it is carried on and the probability of the supply being increased, should be stated. What is the nature of the soil and subsoil on which it is produced, the extent of it available for this kind of cultivation, and its value for common agricultural purposes, the methods and expence of culture, the effect of peculiar seasons, &c.?

As this is the most valuable kind of cotton, (Court's letter No. 36, dated 6th October 1830 and Report of the Collector of Salem) if it can hereafter be raised at a moderate expence, the advantage to the Country would be incalculable.

TOBACCO.

21. The American tobacco seed very generally failed. In the village of Nootucky and Toomooloor in the Choy-brole tanah of Guntoor, it afforded a tolerable crop, especially in the latter. What is the nature of the soil and subsoil of the garden belonging to Colla Ramareddy of Toomooloor and the method of culture adopted?

22. Has the Virginia tobacco introduced by Mr. Gleig into the Keelncaud talook in the district of Ramnad, continued to be cultivated, and what is the result. (Report Collector of Masulipatam 28th May 1833.)

23. The leaves of the American tobacco were much longer, and in Guntoor their quality was thought to be greatly superior to that of the district; but this seemed not to be the case in any great degree in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, and the common methods of preparation appear not to answer. In instituting comparisons of this kind, the quality of the indigenous product should also be stated as compared with that of other districts, especially of those which afford the finer products.

24. Is the tobacco produced in any part of the district of a superior quality, such as to lead to its being exported to other places; and state the names of the villages where it is procured, with a short account of their situation:—in islands, alluvial plains, valleys, &c.?

25. On what does this superiority appear to depend?

26. What is the nature of the soil, subsoil, the peculiar modes of cultivation, manuring, seasons of sowing and gathering, process of preparation, causes by which its qualities are deteriorated, &c.? Similar information regarding inferior sorts produced in the same province would be useful by way of contrast.

27. Is water required for irrigation and how is it procured?

28. Tobacco is understood rapidly to exhaust the land, and only to admit of its being cultivated with success on the richest grounds. By what methods of succession of crops or otherwise is this counteracted?

29. By what class of the population is tobacco cultivated; what is the capital in stock, &c. of the ryots, the extent of their farms, and how far are they dependent on the soucars who make them advances?

30. At what price could it be furnished for exportation on the spot, and what are the facilities for carrying it to ports on the coast?

31. What extent of land of a kind adapted to the cultivation is there, and is it probable that the ryots could be induced to extend the cultivation?

32. Would the extension of its cultivation for export, improve the condition of those engaged on the rice and other grain lands?

33. What would be the best means of encouraging the growth of the finer kinds of tobacco for home consumption, and eventually for exportation?

34. How is it affected by the present custom and transit duties?

SENNA.

35. What has led to the successful introduction of the cultivation of senna in Tinnevelly, the method of culture, preservation, &c.; and the most eligible way of encouraging its growth so as to obtain for it possession of the market?

TURMERIC, &c.

36. The turmeric produced at some places in Cuddapah, &c. is known to be of a very superior quality, and to be in demand in distant markets. What are the peculiarities of soil, methods of irrigation and of preparation on which this superiority depends?

The nature of the soil, subsoil or of the rocks from which they are formed and the nearness of water to the surface has an important influence on this and many other agricultural productions.

37. The valuable red dye, the chay root, would, there is reason to believe, be in demand in Europe for printing cottons, if it could be furnished at a lower price and in sufficient quantity. What is the present extent of its production and the methods of cultivation and preparation, and the price at which it can be furnished?

" It is used for the same purposes as madder with us, to which it is said to be far superior, giving the beautiful red so much admired in the Madras cottons."

Ure's Chemical Dictionary.

McIntosh & Co. of Calcutta used it in some printing establishments of theirs, but the high price of the root led to its disuse.

38. It is usually raised on sandy tracts near the sea. Are there any lands which will produce nothing else on which the chay root could be grown, if the ryots were allowed to cultivate free of charge or at a reduced rent?

39. The drugs both for dyeing and medicine obtained from India are usually of bad quality from careless or bad methods of gathering and preparation. What peculiar products of this kind are obtained in the district of ——— and by what means could their qualities be improved?

A species of shrub found on the Neilgherries ("Berberis tinctoria") has been declared by an eminent French chemist, to afford a most valuable yellow dye. Can it be procured in abundance and at what price?

GRASSES & SOILS.

40. What distinctions of soils are familiarly known throughout the district, their native names, sensible qualities and the peculiar productions for which they are known to be most advantageous? Specimens of the soils, in pint bottles or in wafer boxes; and, if possible, some of the neighbouring rocks and subsoils should be collected.

41. If the cattle or sheep of the district or of any point of it are known to be either better or worse than is usual in this Presidency, the probable causes are to be stated; and on this subject, the opinions of well informed natives should be enquired into. An account of the modes of rearing and feeding in such districts, when compared, may lead to a general improvement in the breed which would be of great advantage to the country.

42. A collection of the grasses and other plants found in the pastures with the roots and flowers, put up between sheets of paper, with the native names in English, and in the native character;—with remarks by intelligent natives as to their useful or injurious qualities—the kinds of soil in which they grow—whether on hilly, arid or marshy grounds; on lands capable of cultivation or as weeds amongst grain or on the cultivated lands after the removal of the crop.

43. To what extent is valuable land overrun by the long rooted grass called Nut'h; what is the injury it does to the soil and the methods employed for its extirpation? Is any remission granted by Government for the clearing of such land; what is the amount; do the ryots apply for the remission; and if not, what is the reason they do not?

44. Is it, from the great length of its roots, less injured by seasons of drought than other grasses, and is it useful at such times in preserving the cattle?

45. Are any portions of land reserved in the more fruitful parts of the district for pasture ("Rummah") and if not, has inconvenience been found to arise in seasons of drought from their want? If these exist, what grasses are thought to be most useful; and would advantage arise from appropriating portions of ground near streams for the purpose, as is practised in some districts?

46. What success has attended the attemots to improve the sugar of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, especially the recent ones under the direction of native proprietors in the latter?

Rec^d 14 June 1835
Ans^d 21 Aug^t

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2.

Revenue Department.

No. 809.

CIRCULAR.

To the Prl *Collector of* Madura

SIR,

With reference to the Circular Letter issued from this Department under date the 2d Ultimo, No. 610; I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying further queries, and to request that replies to the same from yourself and subordinates, as they may be applicable to the district under your charge, may also be submitted at the same time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Chamier

Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th July* 1835.

3 Copies Sent – Of which 1 is for the Sub Collr. & the other for the Head Asst.

Recd 23d July

Enc: to Crookshank's letter of the 1st July 35

Re.

QUERIES.

Tobacco.

It being ascertained that tobacco grown on islands in the Godavery and Cauvery rivers, composed in great part of vegetable deposits washed down by these rivers, and also that near Point Calymere on a sterile sandy soil copiously manured with fallen leaves and well watered, is superior to the plant grown under other circumstances: Is this mode of culture practised in any part of the district under your superintendence, or in any district with which you are acquainted, and what is the result? The quality of the produce, rent of the land if used for other purposes, expense of cultivation and average market price of the article as compared with that grown on other grounds, should be stated.

If the experiment has not been tried and circumstances are favourable, could trials be got to be instituted in such a way as to afford a fair prospect of success? No inference could be drawn from the result of trials made by persons ignorant of the ordinary methods of cultivating and preparing the plant.

Cotton.

It is understood that in some countries cotton is partially watered: Is this ever done in the district under your superintendence? If so, what effect has it on the quality and quantity of the produce, and are these so much improved as to cover the additional rent of such lands?

Sandal wood, &c.

What is the nature of the sandal wood tree, and how is the wood gathered? What is the profit obtained from it? Can it be improved, so as to meet the competition in China, and by what means?

Correct information is required regarding the red wood, which is at present an article of export; also regarding the morinda (of which there are two kinds, the difference between which should be explained,) and of some other products of the same kind.

Which are the most successful methods of cultivating coffee? The nature of the soil and climate (especially as to the temperature and moisture,) where it has been most successfully introduced, must be fully and correctly stated.

What returns in *produce* and *value* are obtained from the various kinds of grain, oil seeds, safflower, &c., and in the different soils in your district?

Political Department

No. 370. (0)

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Dated 1st December 1835

Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo.

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have laid before the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 27th Ultimo No. 327.

His Excellency regrets very much that in consequence of your letters of the 25th of May and 18th of December 1832, having been

inadvertently

inadvertently permitted to remain unanswered, the family of the late Basawa Suba Naick have suffered much distress.

The Right Honorable the Governor requested that one third of Basawa Suba's allowance should be continued to his son under the supposition that no separate portion had been assigned to the Members of his family. But it now appearing that a separate allowance was assigned to each individual, His Excellency perfect-ly concurs in the recommendation of the Principal Collector of Madura that the share held by the deceased alone should be looked upon as a lapse and that instead of bestow-ing one third of the lapsed portion

on

on his son Comarasawmy he should be obliged to remain content with what he formerly enjoyed.

Each of the other surviving Members of Basava Naick's family will in like manner receive the rate of allowance specified in the 2d Paragraph of the Collectors letter, which lapse on their decease.

The arrear of allowance due upon this scale should of course be adjusted.

Colonial Secretary's Office. I have the honor to be,
Colombo 16th November 1835. &c. &c.

(Signed) P. Anstruther
Colonial Secy.

Ordered

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Principal Collector of Madura, with reference to his letter of the 14th of October last 1835

Ordered also that both the above letters be communicated to the Civil Auditor.

(A true Extract & Copy)

H Chamier
Chief Secretary

Recd 5th Decr 35

To
The Principal Collector
of
Madura.

Exd. S. G. Shakspeare

No. 1432.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 17th November 1835.

* See Letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 28th September 1835.

1. The able and voluminous *reports furnished by the Revenue Officers, on the results of the experiments made by Government to introduce the cultivation of American Cotton and Tobacco, and on the means best calculated for the improvement of the culture and preparation of these and other articles adapted to secure to this country a due share in external commerce, which have been elicited by the queries circulated by order of Government under dates the 2d June and 14th July 1835, afford much information which, when carefully examined and condensed, will be useful to Government and its Officers in originating and carrying into effect the measures proper to be adopted, in future attempts to promote these important objects. It will also be of great benefit to the public and to individuals to be furnished with accurate information on the circumstances on which the successful prosecution of the cultivation of articles for export and for home consumption must depend, on the advantages and defects of the Native processes and the modifications in the methods of cultivation and preparation which must be adopted to secure a remunerating price in Europe or in India for the country or exotic Cottons, Tobacco, Dye stuffs and numerous other articles for which the soil and climate of the Peninsula are peculiarly adapted; and the extraordinary disproportion which has been long felt to exist, between the state of the trade and agriculture of the Provinces under this Presidency, as compared with the extent and fertility of the soil and its adaptation for the successful cultivation of many of the most valuable productions, renders it of essential importance to the interests of the people and of Government that advantage should be taken of the present favorable state of trade, for the effectual encouragement of improvement in the quality and increase in the quantity of Cotton, Tobacco and other articles with which the British and Foreign markets might be advantageously supplied from these Provinces.

2. The papers submitted by the Board of Revenue on the cultivation of American Cotton and Tobacco and the reports of the Collectors above referred to, leave no room to doubt, that notwithstanding the great difficulties inseparable from undertakings of this kind, from the character of the people and the circumstances of this country, American Cotton and Tobacco and the valuable Bourbon Cotton plant may, by a moderate encouragement, be successfully introduced into the Provinces under this Presidency; and that the benefit which would result would be experienced by every class of the people and by Government. It also appears, that the little success that has heretofore attended the exertions of Government and of individuals has arisen from the want of the information necessary to enable the latter to pursue the proper course of exertion, and the Government to afford the requisite encouragement to induce and enable the Farmers to cultivate successfully, new kinds of produce, or to improve the quality of indigenous productions.

3. From the extent and variety of the facts and statements contained in these papers, and the paramount importance that what is to direct the measures of Government and the exertions of individuals should be subjected to the most rigid investigation, it is necessary that an individual should be selected for the task of their examination and condensation, whose pursuits have rendered him familiarly acquainted with the subject and who could ascertain and correct by personal observation and well directed enquiry whatever may appear either doubtful or erroneous.

4. To do justice to the subject and to the authors of the reports, the person selected for the duty, will require to devote his whole time, for some months, to their examination; and it is very desirable that he should have the opportunity of careful personal observation of many points on which the reports do not furnish sufficiently distinct and detailed information.

5. Dr. Wight, Surgeon of the 33d Regiment N. I., a gentleman of distinguished scientific acquirements and whose pursuits have been directed to these subjects, being eminently qualified for the duty and being now stationed with his Regiment at Pallamcottah in the Tinnevelly District, in which and the neighbouring Collectorates great success has already attended the exertions made to improve the products raised for export, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to select him for this important service.

6. The objects to which his attention should be directed will include a careful condensation of the whole of the documents, and of the replies to such enquiries as he may address to the several Revenue Officers, who will be directed to afford every information in their power; with the results of his own observation on the methods of cultivating the country and exotic Cotton, Tobacco, Senna, &c.

7. To secure the fulfilment of the views of Government, it is resolved to furnish Dr. Wight with the following general instructions for his guidance in conducting his enquiries and in preparing his report, but these are not to be considered to exclude the communication of useful information on points not specially adverted to.

1st. The circumstances in which the experiments with the American Cotton and Tobacco seeds sent out by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, were made, are to be stated in detail.

2d. The causes which led to their failure should be ascertained; and those which may appear to have been accidental, and not such as to justify an unfavorable opinion in more advantageous and skilfully conducted trials, are to be pointed out, with a view to their being avoided in future.

3d. When any thing in the soil or climate appears to be unfavorable, attention should be paid to the opinions expressed regarding them; but when these are only founded on analogy with other products supposed to require the same soil, or on the failure of the first trials from the apathy of the Natives, injurious modes of culture and preparation, or from inadequate encouragement, additional enquiries should be instituted, to ascertain as far as possible the real value of the facts; and whatever may remain doubtful should be pointed out as a matter to be hereafter investigated.

4th. When notwithstanding the various great difficulties attending first experiments, success either partial or complete has attended them, the information communicated on the following particulars cannot be too minute, viz. the *kind of seed and the circumstances in which it was obtained and sown; the nature of the soil, and method of agriculture adopted; the quantity and quality of the produce and its adaptation for the Foreign and Home markets; its value and the expenses incurred in the first instance; and as far as can be ascertained, those likely to be incurred when the management is better understood, with the returns that may then be expected to be obtained. In this investigation the methods of gathering and preparing the produce should be clearly explained, and such suggestions communicated as are calculated to improve those at present practised. This will necessarily lead to the description of the mode of cultivating the country plants, the defects in the manner of gathering and preparing their produce, the causes of the superiority of the Coimbatore and Tinnevelly *Country Cottons*, with the history of the introduction of the Bourbon Cotton plant into these Districts.

* Kind of seed, as Sea Island, &c.; the time of its being received in India, and sent into the District; the season when it was sown, &c.

5th. With respect to Tobacco, the methods of preparation and the qualities for which it is valued in some parts of this country are by no means the same as those that will render it a lucrative article of trade with Europe; the statements on this subject founded on Native opinions are, therefore, to be received with some reserve, and the real extent to which they apply must be ascertained by personal enquiry. As this is an article nearly unknown in Indian foreign trade, and which from the great success that has attended the few experiments yet made in a proper manner, promises to be very advantageous to the country, it will be requisite to attend to the effects of any regulations now in force, by which the extension of the cultivation, its manufacture, consumption and export may be obstructed or embarrassed; and to the most eligible means by which the extension of the cultivation may be secured. This being an object of almost equal public importance as that of the introduction of the finer kinds of Cotton, it is probable that, the result of the enquiries now in progress may point out the propriety of granting liberal encouragement, in the shape of moderate †remissions for a certain number of years, the removal or modification of taxes at present levied either on the production or transport of the improved products or by other methods; and it is expected, that the examination of the reports and the additional enquiries founded on them, where the information they afford is imperfect, will enable Government to do so, in the most effectual and economical manner.

† See Notices on this subject in the Bombay Gazette for 1835, Page 360.

6th. The condensation and correction of the information contained in the reports and replies on the above subjects, will necessarily contain references to the nature of the soils, in which the various productions are most advantageously cultivated; and as the Natives have long been familiar with these distinctions, it is believed that much benefit would result from a careful comparison of the information regarding the products usually raised on the several soils, with their nature as ascertained by an examination of the samples furnished by the Collectors. For this purpose, they should be arranged into classes, the differences in physical and chemical qualities of each of which should be clearly stated. Under each principal division, the varieties should be arranged, and their differences stated; and from a careful comparison of all the soils, their local names and qualities over the whole of the territories under this Presidency, will easily be referred to those, whose characters have been ascertained. An abstract statement can afterwards be constructed, so as to exhibit in one view much important information on the various products for which they are severally best suited, on the returns received from each, the expences of cultivation and the value which should be assigned to lands of different kinds in revenue surveys. It will not only be useful to Officers in the Revenue Department and to the public to have exhibited in one view the names, characters, qualities and productions of the numerous kinds of soil, on which the nature of the agriculture of particular districts depends; but it will materially assist individuals engaging in raising any of the staple productions of the country, to know without the expence and disappointment of unsuccessful experiments, the kinds of soil in

which they may expect to cultivate particular plants with success. For example; that the Bourbon Cotton plant, which produces the finest kind of Cotton wool, is most successfully cultivated in a soil similar to that most congenial to Coffee in Malabar and Wynaad; but that the rich black "Cotton soils" in which the annual plant is cultivated cause it to shoot into luxuriant branches which do not produce a crop. In this comparison, however, the nature of the climate as to temperature, and the quantity and distribution of moisture must be held in view.

7th. In estimating the amount of the several kinds of produce from the different soils, the expences of cultivation and the profits of the cultivator, many sources of error will have to be considered, and different statements will probably be furnished by the Ryot, and the servants of the Collector. To guard as much as possible against these, in addition to the abstract statements to be prepared from the whole of the documents, a copious selection of the original detailed statements will be given in an appendix, to each of which, such remarks as may appear necessary are to be annexed; regarding the sources from whence the information was obtained and the degree of authority which they may appear to possess, when anomalous or contradictory statements occur, their investigation will lead to the correction of the tables or to the elucidation of facts of importance.

As these statements will exhibit the various kinds of grain and other produce raised on different soils, and will embrace the result of unconnected enquiries made over the whole of this Presidency, it may be confidently expected that the documents, when subjected to the proposed scrutiny, will afford data, from which the real profits of the occupiers of land may be more correctly estimated than has yet been done.

8th. Similar principles are to be attended to in the examination of the answers to the queries regarding Coffee, Senna, Dye stuffs, &c.; and to prevent the misapplication of capital or enterprise that might be more advantageously employed, it will be useful to record such facts as may appear to show, that any article, supposed to deserve attention in commerce, is not likely to succeed, either from some defect in its quality, or the expense and difficulty of producing it in sufficient quantity and of good quality.

9th. It has long been considered of great importance to ascertain the causes on which the remarkable difference in the quality of the cattle of different provinces under this Presidency depends, with a view to their improvement in those Districts in which the climate and soil are not unfavorable; and to their preservation in seasons of drought, which are of such frequent occurrence and, under the present management, so destructive to agricultural stock of all kinds. A careful comparison of the information contained in the reports, with the specimens furnished by the Collectors, of the most remarkable grasses and other plants used as food for cattle, cannot fail to lead to some important general conclusions of a practical kind.

10th. For a full illustration of the subject, it will be necessary to ascertain the scientific names and characters of the various plants, with the native names by which they are familiarly known in different Provinces, their qualities as stated by the Ryots, and the soils in which they are found to thrive. It will be convenient to give this detailed information in a separate report, to be accompanied with drawings of the most valuable plants, which, if thought expedient, may hereafter be lithographed for general use, and to enable those ignorant of botanical science to prosecute the enquiry.

11th. The Districts in which the proposed enquiries are to be conducted, contain several ranges of hills of great elevation and possessing many natural advantages for the cultivation of other valuable productions, besides those above adverted to, a scientific examination of which, would develope their capabilities to furnish additional articles of commercial importance, and by increasing the general resources of the country, indirectly promote the cultivation of the finer kinds of Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; of these, the Cortallum and Pulney hills appear to afford the greatest facilities for successfully prosecuting the enquiries referred to in the preceding paragraphs, as their examination can be conducted at the same time, with those relating to the cultivation of Cotton, Tobacco, &c. on the plains.

12th. The principal objects to be attended to in this survey are the history of the Spice gardens of Cortallum and the probability of these valuable productions being profitably cultivated in that soil and climate; the facilities for the production of Sugar in the neighbourhood of Bulsumdrum and other places in the Pulney hills, where it has long been raised with success for the supply of the neighbouring country; and the measures necessary to improve the quality of the cane and to introduce more productive varieties, such as that of the South Seas. Attention should also be paid to the manufacture of Saltpetre carried on in the same neighbourhood; the facilities for the growth of Coffee on the hills; the quality of the hill pastures resorted to by the Ryots of Madura, and the character of the more valuable breeds of cattle brought to Pulney for sale from Dorpoory and other places; and the state of agriculture generally in the neighbourhood and on the hills, with the probability of the successful culture of the productions of colder climates, such as Tea, Madder, Cinchona, &c. on the more elevated tracts where Wheat and Flax are now grown. The characters and qualities of the timber trees with which the hills are covered, and the facilities of turning them to account are also to be ascertained by personal enquiry, and by collecting specimens of the woods, for examination by the Superintendent

of the Gun Carriage Manufactory or other competent judges. Should any woods not generally known, and having valuable qualities not possessed by others found in India, be discovered, drawings should be made of the trees, and the native and scientific names and characters detailed.

13th. The examination of these objects of immediate utility, will afford opportunities for the investigation of others of a more speculative character, but bearing more or less directly on questions of practical interest. It is only requisite to refer to the important additions to science, particularly to geographical botany, on which success in experimental husbandry in a great measure depends, that will result from the examination, in detail, of the geological structure and of the climate, (as ascertained from meteorological observations and an examination of the distribution of various families of plants,) of a District of a moderate extent and well defined geographical limits; in which the transition from the vegetable forms characteristic of the plains of the Carnatic, to those found at great elevations or in more temperate climates, can be conveniently observed.

14th. This information is the more desirable as the state of the atmosphere and the specific effects of each variety of soil and climate as modified by elevation or other local causes, on vegetation and the productions that may be profitably raised on the hill ranges of the Peninsula, cannot be inferred from the observations made in those of Hindoostan, which from their higher latitude enjoy two seasons, during one of which European and during the other tropical plants can be cultivated.

15th. The prosecution of these enquiries, however, is not to interfere with the earliest practicable completion of the examination and condensation of the important information contained in the reports of the Revenue Officers and to be collected by a personal examination of the Cotton Districts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.

8. Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to Dr. Wight for his information and guidance, with the reports of the Board of Revenue noted in the margin and such of the replies of Collectors to the queries circulated as have already been received; and that the remainder be forwarded, as they arrive, to that gentleman.

No. 25, 30th May 1833, with 2 enclosures.
No. 28, 17th June 1833, with an enclosure.
No. 32, 21st June 1833, with an enclosure.
No. 1063, 28th Septr. 1835, with 15 enclosures.

9. Resolved also, that the several Collectors be instructed to afford Dr. Wight all the information and assistance in their power in the performance of the duty confided to him and to give immediate attention to his requisitions in this respect.

11. Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Minute be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, who will be pleased, with reference to para. 9, to issue the necessary instructions to the several Collectors.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) HY. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

To

The President and Members
of the
Board of Revenue.

Ordered that a printed copy of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 17th November 1835 be furnished to all the Collectors and Sub Collectors in the provinces with instructions to afford Dr Wight all the information and assistance in their power in the performance of the duty confided to him and to give immediate attention to his requisitions in this respect.

Revd Bd Office
Fort St George
21st December 1835

R Porter
Dy Secretary

Comp. Inlambert Recd 18th Jan 7.J.D.

See letter to ... 13th Nov. 36

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No. 301

To

The Principal Collector & Magistrate

of

Madura

Sir,

Political Depart.

I am directed by the Right Honble the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo, together with the Original Petition therein referred to; and to request you will submit your report upon the Petitioner's case for transmission to the Ceylon Government.

× To be returned

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

[illegible signature]

Secretary to Govt.

Fort St. George

25th October 1836.

To

Exd. G. L. [illegible]

Lc

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Sir

I am directed to enclose a Petition from Vencatasawmy Naicken, and to request that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will be good enough to call for a Report upon the Petitioner's Case, and forward it for his Excellency's consideration.-

Colo. Secty's Office
Kandy
11th October 1836-

I have the honor to be
&c &c
(Signed) P. Anstruther
Colonial Secretary

(A true Copy)

[illegible]
Secretary to Govt.

Exd. [illegible]

Political Department

No. 362

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 27th December 1836

Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo.

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have laid before the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 22nd Ultimo, No. 327, and its enclosures, and I am directed to state that His Excellency concurs in the recommendation of the

the Principal Collector of Ma-
dura, that the Petitioner Ven-
-katasawmy Naicken should
be allowed five rupees a month
out of the reduced allowance
granted to Soobosawmy Rajah,
but this will cease wholly on
Petitioner's death.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servt.
(Signed) P. Anstruther
Colonial Secretary

Colonial Secy.
Office Colombo
13th Decr. 1836

Resolved accord-
-ingly that Vencatasawmy
Naick be allowed (5) five Ru-
pees a month out of the re-
duced allowance granted to
Soobosawmy

Soobboosawmy Rajah, a Candyan Pensioner to cease wholly on Vencatasawmy's death.

113

(A true Extract & Copy)

Robt. [illegible]

Secretary to Govt.

To

The Principal Collector of

Madura

Recd 31st Decr [illegible]

Exd. G. Mustyere.

Ansd. 26 June [37]

Political Department

No. 202.

115

To

The Principal Collector

of Madura

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 29th April last, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to trans-mit to you the accompanying copy of one[x] from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo and in reference to the circumstances brought to notice in its Parah 2 to desire if you are still of opinion that Ramasawmy Naick should receive the sum of Rupees 8.2 per Mensem as his share of the allowance granted to the family of the late Permaul Naick

[x] Dated 25. May 1837

Naick] you will make that division and

Report your proceedings for the information

of the Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

[signature]

Secy to Govt

Fort St. George

6th June 1837.

Recd 16th June 37.

Colonial Secretary's Office
Colombo 23rd May 1837.

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George &c.

Sir,

I have submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 9th Instant No. 140 — His Excellency will readily concur in whatever division of the allowance granted to the family of the late Permaul Naick, the Principal Collector of Madura considers equitable.

I am however to state that on reference to the List of which a copy is herewith enclosed, Ramasawmy Naick is stated to be, not a son, but a brother-in-law of the late Permaul Naick, and consequently

entitle@

entitled to a much smaller share of the allow-
ance granted for the subsistence of his family.

His Excellency has directed me
to request that the Principal Collector's atten-
tion may be called to this circumstance;
altho' as he observes that Ramasawmy is
recommended for one third of the allow-
ance given to Permaul Naick's sons, it is
probable that Mr. Blackburn has not
been led to assign to him more than his
just portion, under any mistake as to his
relationship to the late head of the family.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
&c. &c.
(Signed) J. Anstruther
Colonial Secy.
List

R.

List of the Family and Dependants of
Permaul Sawmy Naick, King of Kandy
who died at Ramnad.

		Years
1	Elder Son Coomarasawmy Naick aged	22
1	His Wife	20
2	Children	
1	Second Son Appasawmy Naick	18.
1	His Wife Setchmee Amaul	10.
1	Naugammaul daughter of deceased	20.
1	Son-in-law Narrainsawmy Naick	27
1	Mootoosawmy Naick Son of the deceased brother	42
1	His Mother	60.
1	Ramasawmy Naick brother-in-law	27
1	Sawmy Naick brother-in-law to Mootoosawmy Naick	28.
1	Do. Elder Sister	32

Chindsawmy

	Years
1. Chinnasawmy Naick relation	37
1. Venkatasawmy Naick Vackeel	22
1. Elder Sister of D^o.	25
3. Men Servants.	
1. Bottle bearer.	
4. Women Servants.	
1. Concubine.	

Anooparaddy 16th April 1823.

(Signed) R. Peter

Magistrate.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) P. S. Woodhouse

(True Copies)

[illegible]

Secy to Govt

Rec^d 16th June [illegible]

[illegible]

Political Department

No. 290

121

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Dated 18th August 1837

Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have laid before the Right Honorable the Governor your letter of the 4th Instant No. 231 and its enclosures, and I am directed to acquaint you that under the circumstances therein stated, His Excellency concurs in the recommendation

of

of the Principal Collector of Madura
that 8½ Rupees should be allowed to
Ramasawmy Naick as his share of the
allowance granted to the family of the
late Permaul Naick.

Coll. Secy's Office. I have &c &c
Colombo. (Signed) P. Anstruther
31st July 1837. Colonial Secretary

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be transmitted to the Principal Collector of Madura with reference to his letter of the 26th of June last.

(A true Extract & Copy)
[illegible]
Secretary to Govt.

To
The Principal Collector of
Madura.

Recd 22nd August [illegible]

[illegible]

Political Department.

123

No. 136.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 10th April 1838.

Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary at Colombo

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

&c.

Fort St. George

Sir,

I have laid your letter No. 9 of the 27th Ultimo, before the Right Honorable the Governor, relative to an application from Appoosawmy Naik.

An application has also been received from Coomarasawmy Naik of which a copy is enclosed.

It

It appears to His Excel-
-lency that both these cases have been
disposed of by my letter of the 23rd
May last, which left it to the Col-
-lector of Madura to make whatever di-
-vision he thought proper of the allow-
-ance granted to the family of the late
Permaul Naik and the Governor would
wish to adhere to the division made
by Mr. Blackburne unless he should
recommend any alteration.

Colls. Secretary's Office   I have &ca. &ca.
Colombo   (Signed) P. Anstruther
26th March 1838.   Coll. Secretary

22d May 1837.

Subject of a Petition addressed to the Right
Honorable the Governor by Comarasamy Naiker
of Ramnad.

The Petitioner states that
he

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he is the son of Permaul Swamy Naike
who was a Prince of Kandy. In the time
of Governor North his said father
Permaul Swamy Naiker was sent to Ram-
=nad giving him an allowance of 30
Pagodas for the maintenance of himself
and family - his father continued to re-
=ceive the said allowance up to 1822,
in which year his father having died
the Petitioner applied for continuance
of the said allowance to him, where-
=upon a reduced allowance of 20
Pagodas was granted to him, which
he continued to receive up to the month
of May 1837 and with which allo-
=ance he maintains his own family,
his Brother Appoosawmy and his
father's illegitimate son Ramasawmy.
Nevertheless his said Brother Appoosawmy

and

and his fathers illegitimate son Ramasamy have preferred a complaint before the Collector of the Zillah, claiming a share and division of the said allowance of 20 Pagodas and the Petitioner was thereupon informed by the said Collector, that the papers containing the complaints of the said Appoosamy and Ramasamy have been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and that the Petitioner is also to submit his case to His Excellency.

The Petitioner therefore prays that the allowance granted to him by Government may not be divided, but that the same may be continued to him during his life time without any division.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) P. Anstruther
Coll. Secretary

Ordered

&c.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing communication be transmitted to the Principal Collector of Madura, with reference to his letters noted in the margin and to a communication from this Department under date the 6th of June 1837.

Dated 1st March & 8th Sept: 1837 & 17th Feby: 1838.

(A true Extract & copies)

[signature]
Secretary to Government.

To
The Principal Collector
of Madura.

[illegible] Rec'd 14th April [illegible]

Vide also letters dt 31.10.38
" 12.12.38

Political Department

179

No. 372

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 30th October 1838

Read the following letter from the Principal Collector of Madura

Here enter 22d October 1838. No. 537

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance of Nagamaul and her mother, Chinnamaul, be suspended, pending the enquiry instituted by the Principal Collector of Malabar as to the existence of the latter.

(A true Extract)

[signature]
Secretary to Govt.

To
The Principal Collector
of
Madura

Recd 3d Nov.

Ex. [illegible] Wilson